THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7478.

MORNING EDITION----MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1853.

LECTURE OF FATHER GAVAZZI TO THE ITALIANS.

GOSPEL AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

On Saturday last, a telegraphic despatch having reached the city that Padre Gavazzi would arrive from Montreal in the course of the evening, a large number of his countrymen assembled at the station in Chambers street, anxiously awaiting the train. On its arrival, the Padre was recognized and received by the crowd with every demonstration of enthusiasm and joy, and con-gratulations were poured upon him from every side, at ble almost miraculous escape from the rioters at Mont-

to the Italians at the Stuveysant Institute, on the Gospel and freedom of speech. The edifice was crowded to ex-cess. At 8 o'clock the Padre presented himself, and was coived with enthusiastic applause, which lasted for

her from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and repeated the Lord's Prayer, at the conclusion of which he said:— I will take the first occasion to refute a ridiculous asser tion which has been thrown out by a Jesuitical writerweep upon my grave, who said that I would have appeared before a New York audience with blood upon my hauds, and be proud of the title of a martyr. I am sorry I could not appear to night with my own gown, on which is the blood of my attem, ted assassins. If upon my clothes are marks of blood, it proves that an italian does not preach for the sake of gain, but exposes his life for the sake of Christ. (Applause.) The argument which I shall present to you to-night, suggests to me the propriety of informing my countrymen that it is repossible to disbelieve the miracles of Providence. believe, in every respect, that the hand of Ged leads me to salvation. From my youth I have preached against infidelity, and for the cause of Christ. I am happy to say, in the presence of my Christian

to salvation. From my youth I have preached against infidelity, and for the cause of Christ. I am happy to say, in the presence of my Christian friends, that the mercy of God is all powerful, and before long I hope that a religious insurrection will come in Italy. I thank God for having spared me, for the sake of truth and for Italy, in the battle fields of Lombardy, against the Austrians—on the hills of Rome, against the French, and from the hands of the Irish assassins in Quebec and Montreal. I propose to my Italian friends the necessity of following the principles of the gospel and of the freedom of speech. I know that it is an obstacle to preach in Italy against the doctrines in which we have been brought any; but, thank heaven, as we have understanding to study the word of God, our mission will be crowned with success. What is the religion that alone can save humanity? Where can it be found? In the Catholic Church? No! In the catechism of Bellarmino? No! In the life of Alphonso de figuor? No! In the bulls of the Popes? No! In the councils of the Church? No! It can only be found in this small book (laying his hand on the Bible). (Great applause) To learn clearly the doctrines of the Romish Church, you must peruse one hundred and thirty five volumes of the superstitions taught by the priesthood. Christ said—"Who that will be perfect, let him study the sared pages, and follow my teachings." He said—"Go, preach by doctrines to all people; be baptized and you will be saved." Therefore, he who has the Gospel is sure to entry in the cernal life. As we have a church in Italy in spite of our enemies, we must be bound to uphold her—this is the church of St. Faul. My friends, it is not by going to Mass, or eating fish instead of meat that you will be saved, but by being honest and true Christians, because very seldom those who follow the superstitious dectrines of the Romish Church are found in the ranks of assassin, (loud applause) and shift we have had so much patience in our youth. to follow all these are poor arg

under the banner of Christ. I have done my duty in Italy, in Britain, in America, and everywhere, and always will, in spite of Jesuitical assassins. (Applause) Now, them. who organized the plot in Canada? Who prepared it? Not the Freech Canadians, but the Irish Cathedde. I have often asid that the masses not taught in public schools, are the bilind and brutal instruments of the priesthood, and this was clearly proved in Canada by the Irish Catholies. I am not here to speak against the Irish nationality, because there are among them brave bearted mee who disapproved of such infamous proceedings; but I speak against their pitests, like the one who preached in St. Patrick's Church in Quebec, after my first lecture, who said, in a Jesuitical and ironical way, that the good Catholics should not use violence against me when I delivered my second lecture. Placards were posted by the priests, on the walls of Quebec, advising the Catholic Irish not to interfere with me. Remember, this was done but half an hour before my lecture, while the mob was already on its way to the church, ready it carry out the work of blood. Had only two Catholic prirsts placed themselves at the door of the church, anxious to prevent bloodshed they could have stopped, by their influence on those blind and ignorant masses, the unfortunate calamity. The Protestants in the church and the Scotsh Sergaant fought bravely, while the policemen were witnessing these attacks without interference. [A Voice—The police were papists or Austrians. Laughter and applause] When the Mayor ordered the troops to firs, he must certainly have lost his senses; because, although he is a astholic. I do not believe him capable of committing Cuch a fearful butchery against a peaceful congregation. The friends of those who were wounded called upon me and exonerated me from all blame. A Voice—And those of the U. S.

I (continued he) answer to my enemies that, without freedom of speech, there is no life no liberty, no true religion, but alwayer and priesterat. We must destro

The lecturer concluded by stating that he did not en-tertain any hatred against his Irish assailants in Canada, and he trusted that God would pardon them. Those feelings were entertained by his friend Paoli, who was dangerously wounded, and whose recovery was doubtful and by Messrs. Palmieri and Gallerati.

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS IN CANADA.

Cur Montreal Correspondence.

MONTREAL, June 10, 1853.
The Riots at Quebec and Montreal—Calling out of the Military—Lives Lost at Montreal—Contemplated Public

Last night there was quite an exciting time here, originating in a lecture delivered by Father Gavazzi, at one of the Presbyterian churches of this city, of which I sent you a brief account by telegraph.

I arrived here yesterday morning, and feeling satisfied, from information I was enabled to collect, that a riot would be attempted, I made up my mind to see it out.
Accordingly, at half past six o'clock yesterday evening,
I wepded my way to the place of meeting, which I found by no means as full as I expected; numbers, however, subsequently arrived, among whom were several ladies, who, with one or two exceptions, took their seats in the galleries. The window next the street was well protected provided; and all being prepared, Father Gavazzi addressed the audience at considerable length, defined his position, alluded to a riot which took place when he was at Quebec, last week, and was about concluding, when it weame evident that a mob, which had collected outside, were endeavoring to obtain admittance into the building I omitted to mention that on my arrival at the church, I found about fifty policemen, drawn up in two divisions in front of the church; who, I understand, under the direction of the Mayor, behaved well in subsequently deal-

ing with the mob outside. There was a good deal of cheering inside of the building, particularly when Father Gavazzi alluded to the attack made on him in Quebec by the Irish Roman Catholics—the French Canadians having nothing to do with the assault. The cheering outside, and the attempt on the part of the mos to gain admittance, interrupted the lecture, and every body was on the qui vive for some

lecture, and every body was on the quivier for some time.

There were several gentlemen seated on the platform with the lecturer—some of them. I believe, were ministers—who behaved remarkably well, and who repeatedly called upon those who were present to be seated, and hear the lecture out, otherwise they would lose an advantage which never would be regained.

The excitement still continued however, until it was at length announced that the troops had arrived, which had more effect in quieting the meeting than all the appeals which had been made. At this juncture, some one on the platform requested those who were friendly to the object of the meeting to take their seats, which was ignediately complied with, and Father Gavazzi concluded

peals which had been made. At this juncture, some one on the platform requested those who were friendly to the object of the meeting to take their seats, which was igmediately compiled with, and Father Gavazzi concluded his address, before about as orderly an audience as I ever saw assembled; after which they separated, it being previously declared that another meeting should take place the evenic gensuing, to hear a subsequent lecture.

As I had taken a seatment the upper end of the church, I was late in getting out. On reaching the street, all seemed quiet; those who preceded me were moving off, among whom were several females; and about fifty yards from the church were drawn up across the street two detachments of the Twenty-sixth regiment, which has just arrived, facing outwards

I had walked down the side walk, probably thirty yards, when I attempted to cross the street; at this moment a musket was discharged in the rear of the troops, which was answered by another near the church. In stantly the officer in commanded the military gave the word to shoulder, present, and fire. By this time I had arrived about two-thirds across the street, and was not a little gratified at noticing that, as usual, the soldiers fired pretty much in an elevated direction, being under the impression that they were firing blank cartridge, in which, however, I am sorry to find I was mistaken, as one or two at least were struck by balls, who were near the church I am still under the impression that the troops were not all loaded with ball cartridge, or I could not possibly have excaped being shot, and I am satisfied the commanding officer did wrong in ordering his men to fire, when there were a number of persons in front of his troops who were evidently peaceably inclined.

After remaining some time in the vicinity, over demicished.

After remaining some time in the vicinity of the church, I left for the purpose of sending a telegraphic despatch. Just as I croased Modell the commanding officer did wrong in ordering his men to fire,

Riet at Montreal-Futher Gavazzi-Loss of Life-Severa

boat for New York, a hurried account of the unfortunate proceedings of last evening, and as it may not reach you, deem it proper to send you by this afternoon's mail, a brief recapitulation of the occurrences that took place.

I reached the church just as Signor Gavazzi commenced his lecture. There was much excitement manifested by the audience, particularly during his allusion to the riot at Quebec, which took place on his second appearance in the autence, particularly during his accord appearance in at Quebic, which took place on his second appearance in that city; cheers were repeatedly given; and he had nearly concluded, when a mob outside endeavored to force their way into the church, which was successfully

force their way into the church, which was successfully resisted, arms having been provided for that purpose. Ultimately order was restored, and the troops flaving arrived, no further interruption took piace. I omitted to state that about fifty policemen were drawn up in front of the church, in two divisions—a force by no means sufficient to preserve order.

Previous to the meeting breaking up, a resolution was adopted that Signor Gavazzi should becture this oventor. There were several lades present, who were smong the last who quitted the church, which was the case with my-elf, having taken a seat near the pulpit.

When I came out everything appeared quiet, and two divisions of the Twenty sixth regiment were dry wn up a abort distance from the church, the first facing towards it, and the other in an opposite direction, where the mob was in considerable force. As I approach d this body, and was in the act of crossing the street, a pictol was fired from smoog the mob which was any overed by one or two near the church. The soldiers is me itately shoulered arms, and poured a voiley in poposite directions.

The men fired high in the direction to which I was passing, with one or two exceptions, to which I attribute not being shot.

The men fired high in the direction to which I was passing, with one or two exceptions, to which I attribute not being shot.

This occurrence induced see to remain for some time-but nothing for ther happened. Several, however, were struck, and a list of killed and wounded I sent you by telegraph this morning, which, I believe, will be found as nearly correct as circumstances would permit—the rioters having doubtless carried away those who were injured on their side, of whom ne account can be obtained.

The dring by the troops was perfectly uncalled for, and I was at first dispesed to blame the communiting officer for what I deemed an imprudent act; but it turns out that he received his directions from the Mayor, who unfertunately happens to be a Roman Catholic, and of course is not very charitally dealt with. My impression is that he was totally disqualified, by a nervous temperament for the discharge of the responsible duties that devolved upon him.

The troops remained in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence hotel till about half-past one o'clock this morning.

I have just returned from a meeting of the citizens, who have appointed a committee of vigilance to inquire into the outrage, and to bring the guilty parties to justice. The coroner's inquest has not yet been held, and thera is no knowing what will be the verdict of the jury; but if they do their duty, it seems to me they must attribute the melancholy events of last evening to the misconduct—I will not say intentional misconduct—of the Mayor; although this is the general opinion.

Had that functionary sworn in a sufficient number of special constables, there would have been no occasion for calling out the troops, and the extensive loss of life that took place, and severe bodily injuries which were otherwise indicted, would have been avoided.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting to day—among others a French Canadian, who denounced the conduct of the rioters, and expressed his gratification at being able to state that neither at Quebec or Montreal had th

Fires.

Large Fire at Portsmouth Va.—On Friday, 10th inst., a fire broke out in the roof of the building on High street, occupied by D. H. Ball, and owned by H. V. Niemeyer, and the flames driven by the wind carried their work of devastation up High street to Court street, burning the old Court House and several small tenements. Trinity Church was on fire several simes, and was only saved by great exertions. A house several squares off, near the Methrdist church, also took fire, but received little camage. The houses burned, comprising ten tenements, were owned principally by Messrs. W. Watts, W. Butler, Joseph Burke, H. V. Niemeyer and Jno. Lash, and were, we understand, all insured.

1 DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PHILADRIPHIA —On Saturday. 11th

we understand, all insured.

LIDSTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PHILABELPHIA —On Saturday, 11th instant, a fire broke out in a frame building in Fetterlane occupied by William Roberts, which could not be checked until the frame wheelwright shop of John Black, and the brick carpenter shop of Mr. Jones, in the rear, were involved in complete destruction. The flames communicated to the rear parts of the six story stores on Third street, below Fetter lane, and for a time their total destruction seemed inevitable. Blum & Simpson, dry goods dealers, No. 79, lost \$1,00, principally by water. The upper stories of No. 81½ were occupied by Hopewill & Walton, hat and cap makers—loss about \$500.

FIRE AT CINCINATI — Last night at half-max 12 o'clock \$

& Walton, hat and cap makers—loss about \$500.

FIRE AT CINCINARII—Last night at half-past 12 o'cloc's a fire broke out in Durand & Sarran's liquor store. Whilst writing this the flames are rapidly extending to R. A. Little & Co's liquor store, and Washington Insurance Company building on the north, and McCullough, Morris Co.'s and Neave & Free's hardware store on the south. From present appearances the destruction of property will be very large, although the firemen are working with great energy.—Cimcinnati Commercial, June 10.

Two houses were destroyed by fire in Hillsborough, Washington county, Pa., one day last week. One was occupied as a dry goods store by Samuel Barnett, Esq. and the other was owned by Mr. T. F. Miller, of Washington.

The store bouse of Mr. James Painter, in Mechanics ville, Venango county, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the hight of the 30th ult. He had an insurance in the Lycaming Company for \$1,000-much less than the rea

loss.

There was a great fire at Kalamanoo, Michigan, on the night of the 29th. It broke out in the Railroad house, near the depot, and rapidly extended to Cook & Co.'s warehouse and the passenger depot. By great exections of the firemen and citizens, Arnold's steam mill, and the Michigan Central Railroad freight warehouse, were seved. Depot and warehouse total loss; warehouse partly insured. Loss \$50 000. At the same time a man named Backus was burned to death.

Messrs. Atwood & Hutchins' chair factory, and Alexander & Garnsey's grist mill, at Winchester, N. H., were destroyed by fire, on Wednesday. The patent leather factory of Mr. McGeary, at Salem, and the large lumber building of Mr. Doughty, at Charlestown, Mass., have been destroyed by fire.

Arrest of a Daring House Thief.—A young man, calling himself John Williamsen, was arrested at four o'clock yesterday menning, by officer Settelli, of the Fifteenth ward police, charged with entering the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Magarey, 113 Clinton place, Eighth street, and stealing therefrom \$100 in bank bills, under the following circumstances:—It seems that the front parlor window of Mr. Magarey's residence had been left unfastened and the thief, having purbed up the window, attained an easy entrance by climbing in through the window. Mr. and Mrs. Magarey were asleep in the back room. The rogue entered and took from Mr. M.'s vest pocket \$100 in bank bills, together with a check for \$90. The thief then passed from the room to the basement, and in so doing Mr. Magarey was awake from his sleep, and hearing the sound of footsteps down stairs, he went down to accritain who it was, when he saw the thief, who, on seeing Mr Magarey, endeavored to make his escape; but Mr. M. gave an alarm, and pursuad him until the police officer above mamed secured his arrest. The money was recovered, and in addition were found on the person of the thief, a gold watch and chain, and a pin attached, supposed to be stolen property, for which an owner is wanted. The boild rascal was conveyed before Justice Stuart, who committed him to prison for trial.

The Quakers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is not without some trepidation that one so young as myself ventures to address an editor of a paper; but believing thee would not willingly misrepresent, I am induced to let thee know there are several mistakes in thy account respecting Friends and Orthodox. Deeply is it to be lamented, and which never would have taken place had it not been for the officious English Friends who were here at that time, which in justice to us I think thee will be willing to be informed.

As to the settlement of the property after the division the Orthodox as exted they would "have all or none;" this of course Friends would not accede to; but when they had very much sooled down, they appointed a committee to met one from our meeting, and an amicable agreement was made, and a large amount of property orded to them. This does not seem, friend Editor, as if the "Hicksites took most of the property, but allowed the others some."

And again: "The orthodox seem more reclous than the Hicksites do; in the afternnoon their galleries were filled with the youth and beauty of the society." If thee would have taken the pains to have visited, not only Rose street, but Hester and Downing streets and Brooklyn, last Sabbath, all of which belong to the Monthly Meeting of Rose street, thee would have seen a much larger concourse of the young people.

Examination of The Remains of Arthur Spring.—The body of Arthur Spring was taken to the dis

Thy friend,

Of Ross street Meeting.

EXAMINATION OF THE REMAINS OF ARTHUR SPRING.—The body of Arthur Spring was taken to the dissecting room of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, this morning, and anatomically examined by Professor James McClintock, in the presence of Dr. Kirkbride, Dr. Evans, and several physicians and other scientific gentlemen, and the students of the medical class.

The Professor, before proceeding to dissect the body, read a letter from Arther Spring, Jr., giving his consent to the post mertem examination. Young Spring said in the letter that be had no objection to such an examination of the body of the deceased as the interests of science might render cesirable.

The phrenological developements of the head of the murdeere were characteristic of the man. The head was large, being over twenty-two inches in circumference. The perceptive faculties were strong and the reflective weak. Benevolence and other organs, which are the indications of a good disposition, were found to be very poorly developed while selfishness and firmness were large, and cautionsness was well developed. Secretiveness was large, and the animal organs, such as combativaness and destructiveness were enormous. The had of the brain was very large, indicating sensuality and cruelty. The Professor styled the cranium of the deceased a "buil dog head."

There was but little in the appearance of the brain to indicate that the deceased bad died from any violence to the head or neck. The brain was very algely congested, and there were no signs whatever of extravasation. There was nothing, in fact, unusual in the appearance of the brain. Nothing to indicate hanging. The dissection of the neck disclosed a different condition of things. The muscless were found to be such congested, and there was a great extravasation of blood. The windpipe was found to be disruptured in front, having been burst by the action of the ctrd. This result is unparalleled, so far as the knowledge of 'be demonstration extended. This was probably the cau

NEWS BY T'ELEGRAPH.

From Washi. Wton. APPOINTMENTS BY THE . VESIDENT. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MR. Y YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Ju ve 11-7 P. M. The following appointments have been made by the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

G. W. Merchant, Surveyor, Dumfries, Va.
Samuel Melvin, Surveyor, Accomack, C. H., Va.

M. J. C. Quiran, Surveyor, Pontchartrain, La.
John S. Brown, of Baltimore, Maryland, Inspect or of Steam boats in the third district.

Particulars of the Accident near Waterford NAMES OF THE INJURED.

ALBANY, June 12, 1853
The accident at the railway bridge north of Waterford, yesterday, was caused by the breaking away of the tressel work built to support the railway track over the ravine at that place. The work was of extraordinary magnitude, the bents being upwards of forty feet above the surface of the ground. Twelve of the bents had been raised to their places, and at the time of the disaster the thirteenth was in progress of erection. On the top of these bents about a dozen men were at work, while below upwards of twenty were engaged. The motion caused by the men in hoisting so heavy a body started the other structure fell with a tremendous crash, carrying down all the workmen, and burying them in the ruins. Fortunately, none were killed, but many were seriously in

Thomas Learnard, engineer of the work, was one of these. He has been delirious since, though to-day he is a little easier. Robert Whittaker, of Glen Falls, an axe man attached

to the engineering corps, had his legs terribly smashed. He must submit to amputation, and it is doubtful if he George Pitt, of Cohoes, is hurt so badly that it is

thought he will die. A man, whose name we could not ascertain, was taken to Cohoes. He is badly injured, and his recovery is

Mr. Springsted, of this city, is badly injured. His head is cut, ribs fractured, and he has besides sustained nternal injuries that render his death almost certain. Charles Waters, of this city, is also badly injured, but nothing further has been heard from him to-day. William Wilson, of Bath, was badly hurt in the side

From Philadelphia.

No report from him to-day,

FATAL RESULT OF AN APPRAY—THREE MEN DROWNED -STEAMBOATS LAUNCHED

Рипарелена, June 11, 1853. Robert Coates died last night from the effects of a blow on the head, from a board in the hands of Owen

Jacob and Charles Martin, brothers, and Edward Mc Nichol, were drowned this morning, while bathing in the Schuylkill river, near Point Breeze. Jacob Martin leaves a wife and three children. The other two were young

Steamships Hickory and Locust Point were launched yesterday. These boats complete the original contract made by Captain Loper with the Parker Vein Coal Company. Additional contracts have been made for ten others, making twenty in all. The latter contract is to be completed in November.

Baltimore, June 12, 1853. The Southern mail of this evening brought us New Orleans papers of Monday last, but they contain no news

Markets.

New ORIZANS, June 11, 1853.

The sales of cotton to-day reached barely 1,000 bales.

Operators are awaiting the Pacific's advices.

PROTERNOE, June 11, 1853.

The cotton market closes firm, with sales of about 3,000 baies. The stock of wool is light and prices firm. Sales for the week, 45,006 lbs. The market for printing clotha is firm, and prices tending upward. Sales 52,000 pieces.

New York Legislature.

BILLS PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

299. Appropriating the revenues of the Literary and United States deposite funds.

300. To make the village of Summit Four Corners, and of Charlotteville, in the town of Summit, Schoharie county, separate road districts.

301. Relative to common schools in the city of New York.

304. To amend the act incorporating the College of Dansville.

205 To consolidate the several school districts and parts of districts in the village of Pulsaki, into one district, and provide for a school therein.

306. To authorize the Manlius Plank Road Company to abandon part of their road.

307. Authorizing the Methodist Episcopal Church in Junius, Senece county, to sell parsonage.

308. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the New York Academy of Medicine, passed June 23, 1851.

309. Relative to the common lands of the town of North Hempstead county of Queens.

310 To smend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the village of Union Springs, passed April 12, 1852.

311. To repeal an act entitled an act to prevent fraudu-

1852.

311. To repeal an act entitled an act to prevent fraudulent or prevenced sales at auction.

312. To charge the title of the Oswego Congregational

lect or prevenied sales at suction.

312. To charge the title of the Oswego Congregational Society.

313. To increase the capital stock of the Myrtle avenue and Janaica Plank Road Company.

514. Authorizing the sale of the town house lot in the village of Seneca Falls, &c.

315. To declare the village of Churchville, in the county of Monroe, a separate road district.

316. To amend an act entited an act to incorporate the Bradway Savinga Institution in the city of New York.

317. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate medical societies, for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State, passed April 10, 1813.

318. For the relief of William E. Henmone and the heirs of John Vanderpool.

319. To release the interest of the State in certain real estate conveyed by Peter Dempsey and wife to John Aird, which eschested on his death to Charles Pavis and James Bavis, who are equitably entitled thereto.

320. To provide for the extension of the draining of the Biack creek in Ulster county.

321. To incorporate the Syracuse Home Association.

322. To authorize the construction and maintainance of bridges over the Eric Canalat Buffalo.

323. To confirm the election of village officers in Church-

324 To confirm the election of village officers in Churchville.
325. To amend an act entitled an act to authorize a
part of the records of the counties of Ontario and Steuben
to be transcribed and deposited in the Clerk's office of
Yates county, passed April 9 1852.
326. To authorize the construction and maintainance of
bridges over the krie Canal in the city of Syracuse and in
the town of Geddes.
327. To annex part of the town of Newfield, Tompkins
county, to the town of Catharine, Chemung county.
328 To incorporate the Sixpenny Savings Bank in the
city of New York.
329. To improve the navigation of the Big Chazy river.
330. Relative to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

320. Relative to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

\$351. To revise and consolidate the laws in relation to the ville ge of libaca.

\$352. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Genesce Suspension Bridge Company, passed April 16 1852.

\$353. To amend the act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, saining, mechanical and chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848.

\$354. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Greenwood Cemetery, passed April 18, 1835.

\$355. For the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings, performing work, or furnishing materials therefor, in the county of Kings.

\$356. To amend the county of Kings.

\$357. To amend the charter of the Walertown and Rome Railroad Company, and to extend the time for the final completion of the road.

\$357. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Williamsburg Water Wersz Company, passed April 16, 1852.

1852
S38. In relation to courts and jurors in Kings county.
S39. To facilitate the forming of agricultural, horticultural and poultry societies.
240. Provising for the appointment of an additional
rumber of notaties public in the city and county of New

York.

341. To incorporate the widows' and orphans' fund of
the Associate Presbyterian church of North America.

342 To provide for the erection of a county poor
house in Ulster county.

343. In relation to non-resident highway taxes upon
certain lands in the counties of Warren, Essex and Hamilton.

244. To establish free schools in school district number
four, in the town of Eastchester, county of Westchester.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Interesting European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA TOWARDS TURKEY. Arrival of the Vanderbilt Yacht North Star at Southampton.

Important Debate in the British Parliament on the Cuban Slave Trade.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Improvement in Breadstuffs. The Trouble Between Austria and

Switzerland. IMPORTS OF BULLION FROM AUSTRALIA AND

SALES OF RAILROAD IRON FOR THE UNITED STATES. den den den

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, arrived at this port at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st instant. Time across the At antic : ten days and twenty-two hours.

She brought 123 passengers, among whom were the Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr., our *Charge d'Affaires* at Rome, and Mr. W. Dilke, probably one of the British Commissioners

to the Crystal Palace. The yacht North Star, Capt. Eldridge, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Vanderbilt, had arrived at South-ampton. She left the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, at seven clock on the evening of the 20th ult , and passed Sandy Hook at nine o'clock. She reached Southampton on the 1st inst., but the hour is not mentioned in the despatch. She was, however, about eleven days and a half in crossing the Atlantic—one day less than Commodore Vanderbilt's calculation. The beam engines, it thus appears, worked satisfactorily.

Cotton was steady and breadstuffs improved.

into Plymouth at seven P. M., on Saturday the 28th ult She had two hundred and fifty passengers, 80,000 ounces

of gold, and £20,000 worth of silver, from the Cape.

The ship Blackwall had also arrived. She left Melsourne on the 25th February. She brought 67,000 ounces of gold. The Bombay was to leave Melbourne two days after the Blackwall, with a great quantity of gold on

It is said that the Emperor of Austria has relected the as his future empress. The proposed bride will be thir-teen years old on the 7th of June.

The first railway in Asia was opened at Bombay amid a vast concourse of people, and unprecedented rejoicings, on the 16th of April.

The screw steamer Genova, Captain Walter Paton, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday night, the 20th ult. from from Montreal and Quebec. She left the latter port on the evening of the 15th May, the passage to Liverpool having thus occupied only fourteen days.

The Paris papers all agree that nothing serious will arise out of Prince Menschikoff's departure from Constantinople. The London Globe says, it is stated that the Russian Emperor, on hearing of the rejection of his very warlike strain regarding Turkey; but as the Emperor can only have heard of that rejection a few hours previously, no communication from him could possibly have reached Paris. Of equally little value are tile statements made regarding the invasion of the Danubian pro-

vinces by the Russian forces.
In Switzerland, seven lives were lost by the fall of the suspension bridge at Poncy. The engineers were There is nothing later from China.

Important Debate on the Cuban Slave Trade

in the House of Lords on the 30th out usually evince a disposition obstrude himself unnecessarily upon the attention of their londships, but, nevertheless, he thought have not all their properties of their londships, but, nevertheless, he thought have found notice, of the limits before the recess, to the form of their londships of the limits before the recess, to the form of the limits before the recess, to the limits of the limits have not him that even any appearance of indifference would be almost criminal, and also because he should have much liked to how if his noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, or any other nember of the government, could have communicated any fresh information on the subject to which the petition referred, and which constituted its prager. This last object had indeed been in some degree met by the conversation which took place upon the first evening on which their lordships assembled after the recess, upon the oceasion of a perition being presented by his noble and learned friend would not forget that he had the woolsack (Lord Rougham), in the limits of the strain in his life, on the subject of always. His noble and learned friend would not forget that he had the honor of sharing in his triumph when returned for the county of York, an event which he had always looked upon as the turning point of the creat struggle which had been so victorional brought to an issue in this country. But the conversation to which he had always looked upon as the turning point of the creat struggle which had been so victorionally brought to an issue in this country. But the conversation to which he held in his hand, it was the properties of the perition which he held in his hand, it was the properties of the perition which he held in his hand, it was the properties of the perition which he held in his hand, it was the properties of the perition which he held in his hand, it was the properties of the perition which he held in his hand, it was the held of the his hand he certainly an experience of

PRICE TWO CENTS governors of Cuba very few indead could be named whe has too to received a britte of husbinoney, to use the plate tool to receive the plate of the county of the plate of the county of